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## MORRO IS IN RUINS

### Result of Bombardment by Sampson's Fleet.

#### FIGHT CAME OFF YESTERDAY

#### Nearly All of Santiago's De- fenses Are Laid Low.

#### REINA MERCEDES BADLY DAMAGED

#### Marines Effect a Landing and Intrench at Daiquiri.

#### INSURGENTS AIDED THEM

It is believed that the invading expedition to Santiago will leave to-night or tomorrow. That for Porto Rico will follow, and the campaigns will be vigorously pushed.

All the officers for the 125,000 volunteers called for by the President have been given or promised.

Excellent progress is being made by the conferees on the war revenue bill.

Both houses of Congress reached agreement on the war and navy deficiency bill appropriating over \$17,000,000 and passed by the Senate yesterday.

Reports from Tampa indicate that conditions are rapidly improving as far as congestion of freight and supplies are concerned.

The only information at the War and Navy Departments regarding the reported engagement and landings in the neighborhood of Santiago was of a negative character.

Apparently authentic reports from Cape Haitien say that Admiral Sampson bombarded the defenses of Santiago de Cuba yesterday, with highly successful results.

The District troops have it from reliable sources that they are to go to Porto Rico tomorrow with the Shafter expedition.

NEW YORK, June 7.—A special from Cape Haitien, describing the bombardment of Santiago de Cuba on Monday, says that the forts about the harbor are now a mass of ruins. The Morro is a shapeless pile of ruined masonry and dismantled guns, and the Estrella battery is utterly ruined. This result, the dispatch says, was the work of ten American ironclads, which passed back and forth from Port Cabrera, on the west, to Port Aguadores, on the east of the harbor entrance, discharging their heavy guns as they steamed along, so that scarcely a yard of the coast escaped the deadly cannonading. At Port Aguadores the fort recently constructed by Col. Ordonez, the famous artillery expert, was blown to dust, and Col. Ordonez himself was badly wounded by the flying splinters and debris.

Captain Sanchez and Lieut. Yrizar, artillery officers, were also wounded. Two infantry lieutenants, Garcia and Perez, and twenty-one privates are reported fatally wounded. Later in the day the American ships moved closer toward the mouth of the harbor, where the old cruiser Reina Mercedes had been discerned attempting to place explosives about the hull of the Merimae, to blow her to pieces and clear the channel.

Hit the Reina Mercedes.  
A thirteen-inch shell from the Oregon landed squarely about her pilot house and tore all her upper works to shreds.

Her "second commodore," five of her sailors and a marine were killed. A second lieutenant of the Reina Mercedes and sixteen of her seamen were very seriously wounded.

A perfect shower of shell and shot fell upon and around the old cruiser, and she was so badly damaged that her crew, by orders of Admiral Cervera, abandoned her and sought the shore for safety.

About noon, according to the Cape Haitien dispatch, a landing party of American marines near Daiquiri was attacked by Spanish infantry and a squad of cavalry. The insurgents were posted in the neighborhood, and, with the aid of the marines, successfully took up a position, holding it and later making it a base from which they operated. The Spanish force was defeated with heavy loss and driven back toward Santiago, leaving their wounded behind them.

The Americans are now entrenched near Daiquiri, and are landing heavy guns, preparatory to moving them toward Santiago and laying siege to the city.

There is a panic in Santiago. The residents who can leave are fleeing to the

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country, joining the insurgents or doing anything to get away from the certain destruction that now awaits Cervera's fleet and the forces of Pando and Linares.

The News From Cape Haitien.

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CAPE HAITIEN, Haiti, June 7, 9:30 a.m.—The fighting before and in the vicinity of Santiago de Cuba continued the greater part of yesterday, from 7:45 a.m. until nearly 11 o'clock. Ten of the American warships maintained a steady and carefully directed fire against El Morro Castle and the batteries at Punta Gorda, Socapa and Cincuenta, in addition to bombarding the Spanish fleet in the harbor. The percentage of effective projectiles was very large.

It appears from the best information obtainable at this place, the cable station connecting with Santiago de Cuba, that immense damage was inflicted on the enemy. The Spaniards admit that the bombardment from the American fleet was most destructive. About 1,000 projectiles are said to have been fired by the American warships, and it seems that the responsive fire from the Spanish forts and ships was scarcely felt at all by the Americans.

Fortifications Riddled.  
The fortifications near the entrance of the harbor are described as being riddled with solid shot and shattered by the explosion of the immense shells fired by the American battle ships. The Spanish batteries are understood to have been virtually silenced, and El Morro and the fortifications at Socapa and Punta Gorda are reported to have been demolished by the three hours' uninterrupted hammering of the American fleet.

The American attack is next said to have been specially directed against Aguadores, a small coast town a little to the east of the entrance of Santiago bay. The idea of the American admiral, it appears, was to land troops and siege guns there, after reducing the defenses of the place, and thence make a close assault upon Santiago which, in view of the present condition of its fortifications may be expected to yield very soon after the beginning of such an attack.

Aguadores Cannonaded.

Heavy cannonading was opened upon Aguadores at about midday yesterday.

The latest advices received here from Spanish sources do not indicate the duration of the fire or whether American troops and siege guns were actually landed at Aguadores, but, from the information obtainable it cannot be doubted that the net result of Monday's fighting was extremely disastrous to the Spanish defenses. It is also understood here that the Cuban troops maintained throughout the greater part of yesterday an attack by land on Santiago and the Spanish reports say the garrison lost heavily in killed and wounded.

Five Officers Killed.

The military commander of Santiago de Cuba acknowledges the following casualties among the land forces:

Col. Ordonez, Capt. Sanchez, Lieut. Yrizar of the artillery and Perez and Garcia, both Spanish officers, whose rank is not mentioned.

These officers were killed. The Spaniards also admit the loss of twenty-one infantry soldiers severely wounded and say one soldier was killed.

But it is believed the losses of the Spaniards were much heavier.

In the naval forces the Spaniards say that the officer who was second in command of the partly dismantled Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes and five sailors and an ensign were killed. The Spanish sailors wounded, it is asserted, number sixteen men.

The loss on the American side, the Spaniards say, is not known.

The Spaniards acknowledge that a great deal of damage was inflicted on the Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes and they say Morro Castle shows great gaping breaches in its walls.

American Troops Landed.

Later in the day, it appears, a landing of American troops was effected near Daiquiri, some distance east of Aguadores and near the railroad station connecting with Santiago. Later an engagement took place between the American force and a column of Spanish troops which had been sent against the landing party. The accounts of the battle obtainable here, being from Spanish sources, do not set forth the result, and, therefore, it is to be inferred that the Americans were victorious, and that the Spanish troops were repulsed.

There is a report current at Cape Haitien that the first-class armored Spanish cruiser Maria Teresa was sunk yesterday by the fire of the American ships.

It is said that only 500 American troops were landed at Daiquiri, or possibly at Aguadores, the two places being seemingly confused in the reports received here. It seems to be admitted that the fire of the American soldiers was so effective that the Spaniards were compelled to flee from the fortifications they were defending.

Another Spanish Account.

MADRID, June 7, noon.—The following official dispatch has been received here from Havana:

"Col. Aldea, commanding a Spanish column, has had some sharp fighting with a body of rebels, who are supporting the landing of an American force near Santiago de Cuba. Two American warships protected the landing party. The result of the operations is not known."

"It is supposed that the renewal of the bombardment of Santiago, lasting from 8 to 11 o'clock, on Monday morning, was intended to distract the attention of the Spaniards and enable the landing to be effected without molestation."

The News at Kingston.  
KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 7, 8 a.m.—It is reported here that Rear Admiral Sampson began the bombardment of the outer fortifications of Santiago de Cuba on Monday morning.

A fierce storm has been sweeping over Jamaica and a heavy sea was running last night, causing pilots to refuse to take dispatch boats out of Kingston harbor. The railroad to Port Antonio is washed out, and the telegraph lines are down.

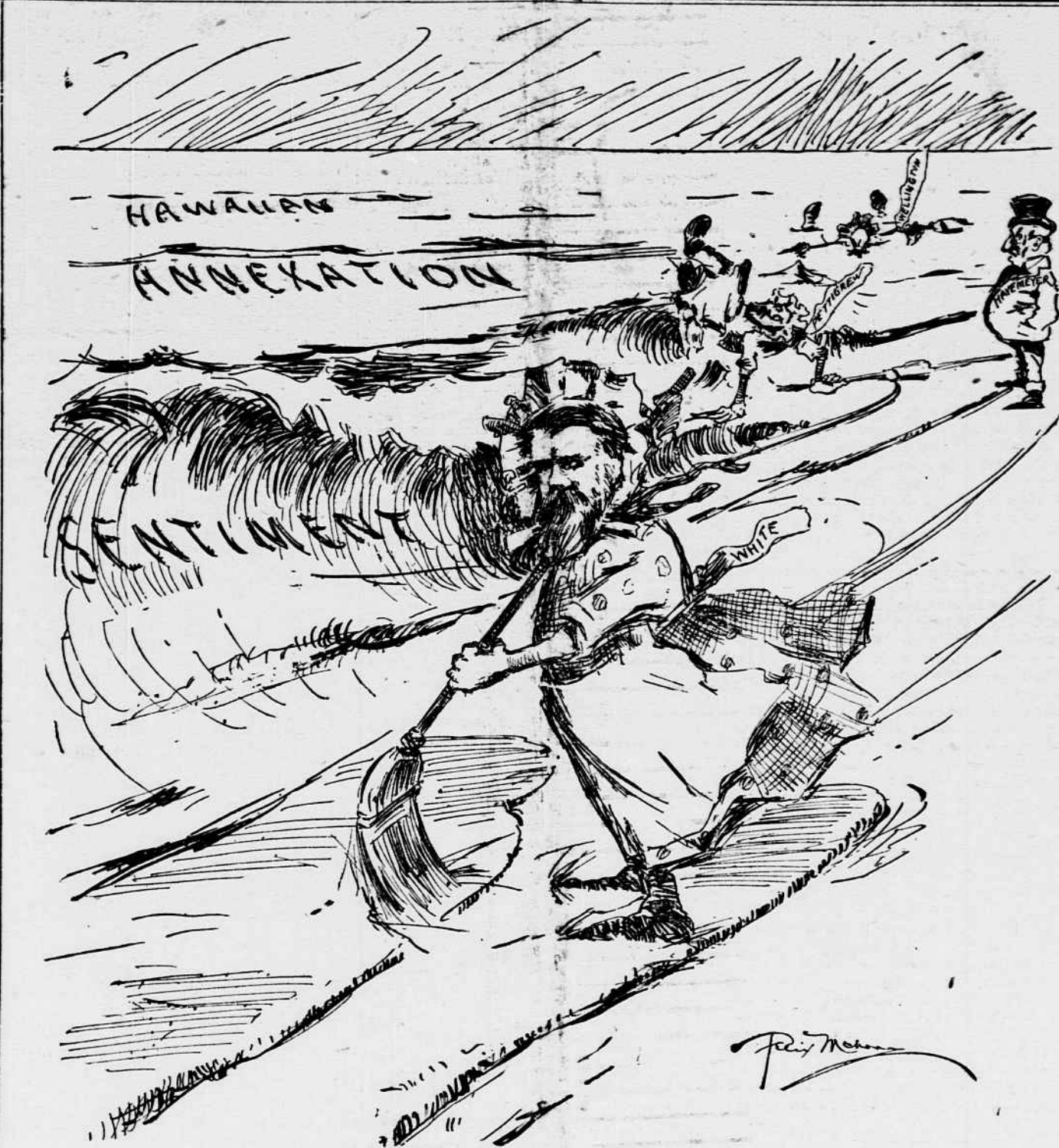
SPANISH VERSION OF THE FIGHT.

Claim No Guns Were Dismounted and Casualties Were Few.

(Copyright, 1898, by Associated Press.)

HAVANA, June 6, 10 p.m. (delayed in transmission).—Details from Spanish sources received here today of the bombardment of Santiago de Cuba by the American fleet say the warships of the United States fired about fifteen hundred projectiles of all kinds. This fire, the Spaniards add, was answered by Morro Castle and the batteries at Socapa and Punta Gorda. At noon, the Spanish bombardment began against Aguadores, east of Santiago de Cuba, the firing lasting one hour. Both attacks, the Spaniards assert, were repulsed.

Morro Castle is admitted to have been



DAME PARTINGTON AND HER SERVANTS ATTEMPTING TO SWEEP OUT THE OCEAN.

damaged, as were the "exterior headquarters built during the time of peace at Cayo Smith," and, in addition, the Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes is admitted to have been "slightly damaged."

No Artillery Dismounted.

The Spanish commander at Santiago reports that the American fire did not dismount one piece of artillery, and he says that nine of the American vessels "disappeared from sight before dark."

The Spanish army losses, according to the official reports, are one soldier killed and one officer, four officers and twenty-one soldiers wounded.

The Spanish navy losses are reported to be one chief engineer and five sailors killed, and one officer and twelve sailors wounded.

Finally the Spanish version of the affair says the American losses are supposed to be considerable.

Capt. Gen. Blanco has congratulated Gen. Linares, the Spanish military commander at Santiago de Cuba, and those who took part in the fighting, saying he will call the attention of the Spanish government to the "heroism exhibited by all the Spanish forces in such an unequal combat."

THE DEFENSES OF HAVANA.

Work on Them Being Pushed Steadily—

—Rumored Engagement.

HAVANA, June 6, 10 p.m.—(Delayed in transmission)—Work on the fortifications about Havana is being pushed without an hour's intermission. Even the civil governor of Havana and all the employees of the government are at work on the forts or batteries, and all persons out of work are finding similar employment.

The cultivation zones are turning out very successful and are proving a great relief to the poor.

It is announced from the palace that a Spanish column has defeated an insurgent force near Palisada, in the province of Pinar del Rio. The insurgents are said to have left seventeen men dead on the field. The Spaniards admit they lost fifteen men killed.

In a number of encounters which have taken place recently between the Spaniards and the insurgents, the former claim to have killed thirty-seven of the latter, to have destroyed several camps and thirty-three huts and to have captured a quantity of arms and ammunition.

SUPPLIES AT TAMPA.

Gen. Miles Stirs Things Up and Causes an Improvement.

The reports that reached the War Department this morning indicate that conditions are rapidly improving at Tampa, so far as the congestion of freight and supplies are concerned. Under authority from the department, General Miles is proceeding at once to solve the question of distributing the stores which now number many miles of the railway track by assigning men who seem to be fitted for such duty, without regard to their staff positions, to the task of opening up the goods and assigning them to points where they are needed.

By adopting this direct method it is calculated that all delay in traffic on the score of accumulated freight at the Tampa and two, while there will be less complaint among the troops of lack of stores and supplies that have been lying almost within their sight, yet inaccessible to them, for many days past.

Hanna Will Not Preside.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 7.—The announcement is made here that Senator Hanna has declined to be permanent chairman of the republican state convention at Cleveland. He will act only as temporary chairman. Either Congressman Kefer or H. M. Dougherty will probably preside.

Extra Duty Pay Abolished.

The War Department has decided that the provisions of the act of April 26, 1898, abolishing extra duty pay in time of war, applies to enlisted men in every department of the army, and as war existed when the act was passed, enlisted men ceased to be entitled to extra duty pay from the date of its approval.

## SUGAR TRUST ACTIVE

### Working to Defeat Hawaiian An- nexation Resolutions.

#### SPEAKER REED'S NEAREST ADVISERS

#### Position of the Republican Majority in the House.

#### SEEM AFRAID TO ACT

The sugar trust is at work with all energy to delay action on Hawaii until plans can be perfected for the future of the resolutions in the Senate.

The Lacey bill, recently introduced, permitting soldiers to vote in congressional elections wherever they may be when the election occurs, took precedence over the Hawaiian resolutions in the House today. What other measure more important than the expansion of our commerce and the development of our power as a nation of the earth will interfere with the consideration of the resolutions tomorrow is not known.

To all petitions in behalf of action on the Hawaiian matter the Speaker has adopted the Spanish "Manana" policy. Meanwhile the enemies of annexation in the Senate are making a canvass of that body with the view of securing an adjournment as soon as the war revenue measure has been finally disposed of.

The Present Point.

The proposition seems to have reached a point where it is a question whether the majority of the republicans in Congress are more afraid to offend Mr. Reed than they are to oppose the annexation and to be tray not only their own party, but a vast majority of the people of this country, without regard to party. On the one hand there is an appeal to their loyalty to the Speaker not to embarrass him by forcing him to do what he does not want should be done. On the other hand is the almost universal demand for the annexation of Hawaii, enforced by the fact that such annexation is now a military necessity. Loyalty to the Speaker, and consequent disloyalty to the party and the whole people, pleads for delay.

Delay is All the Opponents Want.

Delay is all the Speaker and Senators White and Pettigrew want to accomplish the defeat of annexation. From the beginning there has been no hope on their part that the resolutions could be defeated by direct methods. There has been no warrant for a thought on their part that they might gain votes against annexation by delay. Time was all they could hope to gain by delay, and, by gaining time, they have strengthened the power of the filibuster and gained opportunity for dicker. There are men in both houses of Congress who would be afraid to vote against annexation, and who are, therefore, known as favoring the resolutions, who may be induced to vote for an adjournment before the question comes up in the Senate. This was the reliance of the opposition from first. While the friends of annexation are hesitating about doing anything to offend Mr. Reed, he is gaining the time he wants, and the sugar trust is getting in its work.

Speaker Reed and the Sugar Trust.

Mr. Oxnard and Mr. Terrell and their agents are at work. The question is being asked: "Why is Speaker Reed being of such service to them?" "Has he given up all political ambition and become more devoted to his business friends than to his party and to the welfare of his country?" Some times public men come to think that moneyed men with whom they have business and social relations are more to be relied upon for wise counsel than are the people and their uncorrupted representatives.

It is not necessary that a man should be interested in the sugar trust to become an ally and assistant to it. Sympathy with great moneyed corporations which have

their money invested in all sorts of enterprises may lead to the acceptance of advice which finds its inspiration in some remote source of speculation, and to co-operation with those who are purely mercenary. Some of Mr. Reed's friends who are most powerful in the financial and business world are said to be extreme in their opposition to the annexation of Hawaii. Most of the men who have made high great in politics are in favor of annexation, as is the party to which he owes everything. His efforts have been and are directed to defeat the wishes of those who have been his political making, and he is still awaiting with them for delay, making no promises, but vaguely whispering "Manana," "Manana," perhaps.

Mr. Terrell Takes Quarters Here.

Meanwhile, it is understood that Mr. Terrell of sugar trust fame, who figured so prominently in connection with the sugar question in the Wilson tariff and the late tariff, has taken a suite of rooms at the Arlington, and is holding conferences with and giving private dinners to men prominent in public life, just as he did during the tariff discussion. It is said that he is most frequently in conference with certain men of the Senate who are not counted as open opponents of annexation, but who might be involved in the alleged agreement that an adjournment shall occur after the tariff measure is disposed of without waiting for action on Hawaii.

Mr. Oxnard is credited with having visited republican members of the House to influence them to oppose the adoption of a rule by the House rules committee for the consideration of the Hawaiian question. The sugar trust agents appear to be working on the assumption of an alliance with the Speaker, whether one exists or not, and he is serving their purpose, whether he aims to or not.

Renewed Talk of a Caucus.

There is a renewal of talk of a caucus of the republicans of the House to force action, but the hesitancy about doing anything against the wishes of Mr. Reed are still apparent. He appears less considerate of the party's interests than they are of his. Little doubt is entertained that the Hawaiian question will be permitted to come up in the House, but it is likely to be after the opponents have satisfied themselves that no action by the House will accomplish nothing. The Speaker is perhaps the most bitter opponent of annexation in Congress, save Senators White and Pettigrew, perhaps. Yet in the matter of time for considering the question the majority in the House are taking account of his wishes. There is probably not a man in the House who does not know that Mr. Reed has no other purpose with respect to Hawaii than to see that it is annexed to the United States should he be defeated. This was prominent in his purposes when the session of Congress opened. At that time it seemed impossible that he could accomplish anything adverse to annexation. He has succeeded from December to June in preventing action, and his wishes are still being consulted by many who profess to stand with the administration in favor of prompt annexation. If he dictates the time and manner of consideration for the resolution it does not augur well for its final adoption by Congress.

WORK OF THE CONFEREES.

Report on the Revenue Bill Expected This Week.

After sitting until past midnight last night the conferees of the two houses of Congress on the war revenue bill resumed their sitting promptly at 10 o'clock today. The impression is growing that the committee is determined to complete its work promptly and that the report will be presented before the close of the present week. Quite a number of manufacturers whose business would be affected by the provisions of the Chilton amendment to the revenue bill are in the city, and today sought interviews with the conferees to present their views.

The Chilton amendment requires a stamp to be placed upon every manufactured article inclosed in a package, "if marked by any name or designation not open to general use." It is claimed that the wide sweeping effect of this amendment was not

appreciated by the Senate when it was passed.

When the conference adjourned at noon Senator Allison expressed the opinion that it would be able to report to the Senate and House by tomorrow. He said that excellent progress was being made, but that it was impossible for the present to give details of the proceedings. The House members are manifesting a disposition to accept the minor Senate amendments without cavil, and the indication now is that at least 90 per cent of the Senate amendments will be retained without serious dispute. The more important amendments are naturally the ones upon which there is most controversy, and so far the seigniorage provision has proved to be the most difficult problem with which the committee has to deal. The republican members of the conference are naturally opposed to any provision for coining the silver in the treasury, but they realize that there will be great difficulty in getting the Senate to accept a report that does not make some provision of this character, and consequently the republican senators are urging the House members to agree to something in this line. The probabilities now are that a substitute silver provision will be reported.

DISCREDIT THE REPORTS.

How the Rumors of Battle Are Received in the Departments.

The only information that could possibly be extracted at the War and Navy Departments today touching the reported engagement and landings in the neighborhood of Santiago was of a negative character. Secretary Alger said he did not believe that troops had been landed, and it was hard to find any one with knowledge of what is going on at Tampa and the other gulf ports that have been selected as the ports of departure for the troops bound to Cuba and Porto Rico who would express belief in the reported landings.

The disbelief was based generally upon the impossibility of getting troops across to Santiago from the gulf ports up to this time. It was thought that possibly the small contingent of engineers with siege guns which were shipped last week from Mobile might have attempted to land some of their equipment at Aguadores, within six miles of the entrance of Santiago bay, and this movement may have given color to the reports of an extensive landing of troops in that vicinity. It is known, too, that Admiral Sampson's advice from the Navy Department were of a nature to lead him to expect the troops to arrive before this time, and it is possible that he was simply clearing the way for their landing and wiping out the shore batteries yesterday.

Acting Secretary Allen of the Navy Department read the press dispatches from Cape Haitien, giving reports of a fierce bombardment at Santiago, the sinking of Spanish cruiser Maria Teresa, but said he could throw no light on the subject, as the department had not received a word in regard to the conditions at Santiago up to noon today. Mr. Allen says he is desirous of giving the public information as fast as reliable reports are at hand.

Reports of Battle Discredited.

Like Secretary Alger, he discredits the reports that a large military force has landed near Santiago, because he says no such force has yet started. Among naval officers the view prevailed that the reported bombardment of Santiago was in fact the throwing of a few shells from a distance, not amounting to a general action. A naval officer, who has seen much service in southern waters, said the people of the southern countries and islands used the word "barrage" to designate an application to every small skirmish in which a few shots were fired.

These so-called battles were reported in detail, although American officers never regarded them as worthy of note. He expressed the view, based on the lack of information at the department, that this so-called bombardment of Santiago was in line with the so-called battles.

The report that Morro Castle was among the fortifications reduced to ruins by the bombardment is thought to be quite improbable in view of the belief that Lieutenant Hobson and his associates in the recent daring exploit of the Merrimac are confined at Morro, thus serving as a sort of shield for the Spanish forces there, and in the rear.

An ordinance officer pointed out that it was incredible that 1,000 projectiles had been thrown at the Santiago defenses during the reported bombardment yesterday. He said there were not much more than 1,000 large projectiles on the entire fleet, and the smaller projectiles would be of no service against fortifications.

The rumor that the Maria Teresa has been sunk can be neither officially affirmed nor denied, but naval officials very much doubt the report. The Teresa is a fine armored cruiser, built in 1880 at Bilbao. She is a sister ship of the Vizcaya, with a displacement of 6,800 tons, 364 feet long, 29 knots speed, an armament of two 11-inch, four 5-inch, many machine guns and eight torpedoes. She is one of the best places in the Spanish navy, and her loss just now would be most severe blow.

TO AMEND THE VOLUNTEER ACT.

Reform Proposed in a Bill Offered by Representative Hull.

By direction of the committee on military affairs today Chairman Hull introduced in the House a bill to amend section 10 of the volunteer act "temporarily increasing the military establishment of the United States in time of war." It repeals the provision that officers appointed or assigned to the staff of commanders of army corps, divisions or brigades shall serve only in such capacity and that when relieved from such staff services such appointments or assignments shall terminate.

The bill provides that assignments of officers of the volunteer staff shall be governed by the same rules and regulations as the regular army.

The action is taken on the recommendation of Secretary Alger, who says under a strict construction officers are restrained from performance of any other duty than that of the post to which appointed.

"The passage of the amendment will be expedited."

The committee also agreed to favorably report a bill providing a military secretary with the rank of lieutenant colonel to the Secretary of War. The act to provide for the employment of retired officers of the United States army not above the rank of colonel in time of war, which has passed the Senate, was considered and laid on the table. This kills it unless it is subsequently called up.

Command of Battalions.

As the command of a regiment, in the absence of field officers, by force of law, passes directly to the senior captain on duty therewith, the War Department has directed that the permanent command of battalions shall be vested in the senior officers of the regiment present, next in rank to the regimental commander.

THE STAR BY MAIL.

Persons leaving the city for any period can have The Star mailed to them to any address in the United States or Canada, by ordering it at this office, in person or by letter. Terms: 13 cents per week; 25 cents for two weeks, or 50 cents per month. Invariably in advance. Subscribers changing their address from one Post-office to another should give the last address as well as the new one.

## READY FOR THE FRONT

### Gen. Shafter's Command All Loaded on the Transports.

#### SECOND MANILA EXPEDITION

#### Gen. Greene Stands High in Esti- mation of His Troops.

#### AT CHICKAMAUGA PARK

CHICAGO, June 7.—A Tampa dispatch from a reliable correspondent to the Chicago Daily News says the work of loading troops, horses, guns, ammunition, stores, equipment and medical supplies for the first great invasion for the Spanish West Indies is almost completed, and before many hours General Shafter's corps, the 5th, is expected to sail away. The destination is known only to a few, and may not be given out until the fleet of transports, with its convoy of war vessels, is well on its way to Cuba.

Gen. Greene is Popular.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 7.—The men who will compose the second Manila expedition are pleased that Brigadier General Greene is to be their commander. Besides being a splendid soldier, he has a record as a diplomat and manager of business enterprises. He has been decorated in Europe for bravery, is an author of repute and an active member of several scientific societies. It is surmised that his diplomatic experience will be of service to Gen. Merritt in the government of the Philippines.

The troops which will be under his command are the 1st Colorado Volunteers, the 10th Pennsylvania Volunteers, part of the 18th and 23d United States Infantry and either the Utah Light Artillery or the 3d United States Artillery.

Quiet Call on Col. Hawkins.

Gen. Greene visited the camp of the 10th Pennsylvania Regiment, and, before making himself known to any of the officers of the regiment, inspected the company at the streets, visited the cook tents, looked in at the guard house and examined the hospital. He then introduced himself to Col. Hawkins and spent nearly an hour inquiring into the condition of the regiment, asking about the health of the men, their proficiency in drill and the amount and kind of drilling to which they were daily subjected.

General Greene stated that the China would be his flagship, and that General Merritt would not accompany the second expedition.

Orders have been received at the President for the 4th United States Cavalry to make ready for service in the Philippines. The instructions given to Colonel Morris were to have six troops go to Manila within two weeks. He answered that the men were ready now. It was finally decided that the cavalrymen should take their horses to the number of 400. If the animals are transported without much loss and stand the climate in the islands, another regiment of cavalry will probably be sent on later.

Interesting Court-Martial Case.

The court-martial appointed by Major General Otis has organized with Colonel G. B. Catton, 1st Nebraska, president, and Lieutenant Benner Smith, Utah cavalry, judge advocate. One of the most interesting cases that will come before the court will be that of John Campbell, after in the 10th Pennsylvania, who had been under General Greene, Pa., for cutting the breeches of a negro "striker," who belonged to Company C of the Pennsylvania Artillery, which was then camped at Mount Gretna.

General Merritt has issued orders directing Company F of the Washington Volunteer Regiment to go to Angel Island for garrison duty. It is only a temporary assignment, as the company has been promised it will be allowed to go to Manila if case its regiment is ordered to that place.

At Chickamauga Park.

CHICKAMAUGA MILITARY PARK, Tenn., June 7.—The very warm weather, which has been the only drawback to the work of the park, is relieved today by a steady breeze, and the men are getting through their drill work with much less trouble than usual. Regiment and company drill, and in some regiments camp inspection are the order of the day.

The main work of the regimental commanders outside of the regular routine during the next few weeks will be the work of recruiting each company to its full strength of 106 men. The major of each battalion, accompanied by four men, will be sent out to do the recruiting. Officers will be open to the best places in all will be opened to the best places in all will be made to get the work finished in a short time. When the regiment are recruited to full strength the park army will number 75,000 men. The 1st Regiment, South Carolina Infantry, under Col. Thompson, arrived this afternoon. It was taken through to the park soon after arriving here.

Visit From Gov. Bradley.

Gov. Bradley, with a large party of prominent Kentuckians, arrives this evening at 6 o'clock on a special train. The party will remain in the park several days. All the light batteries of artillery at the park are now fully equipped, and the infantry regiments will soon receive their equipment.

Three division hospitals are now complete and in operation. These are for the 2d and 3d Divisions of the 1st Corps and the 2d Division of the 3d Corps.

Col. Hartshoff, surgeon-in-chief, states that he has sufficient medical supplies on hand to last some time. The volunteers, however, he states, expect more and more medicine than the regulars. A large consignment of surgical instruments is en route.